09/011,910

	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
1	L1	901	530/402.ccls.	USPAT	2001/02/05 17:18
2	L2	229	530/407.ccls.	USPAT	2001/02/05 17:18
3	L3	853	530/412.ccls.	USPAT	2001/02/05 17:18
4	L4	213	530/418.ccls.	USPAT	2001/02/05 17:18
5	L5	180	530/422.ccls.	USPAT	2001/02/05 17:22
6	L6	2049	1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5	USPAT	2001/02/05 17:22
7	L7	696	hepatitis adj c adj virus	USPAT	2001/02/05 17:22
8	L8	10	nona adj nonb adj hepatitis	USPAT	2001/02/05 17:22
9	L9	758	hcv	USPAT	2001/02/05 17:22
10	L10	999	7 or 8 or 9	USPAT	2001/02/05 17:22
11	L11	51091	receptor	USPAT	2001/02/05 17:23
12	L12	428	10 and 11	USPAT	2001/02/05 17:23
13	L13	59	10 same 11	USPAT	2001/02/05 17:24
14	L14	16948	e2	USPAT	2001/02/05 17:24
15	L15	0	e adj 2	USPAT	2001/02/05 17:24
16	L16	18	13 and 14	USPAT	2001/02/05 17:24

Set	Items	Description
S1	84051	HEPATITIS(W)C(W)VIRUS
S2	64915	HCV
S3	230	NONA(W)NONB(W)HEPATITIS
S4	209095	TRANSMEMBRANE
S5	3023747	RECEPTOR
S6	211818	KD OR KILODALTON
S7	3160511	S4 OR S5
S8	99392	S1 OR S2 OR S3
S9	3265	S7 AND S8
S10	1080	S9 NOT PY>1996
S11	875	RD (unique items)
S12	86	S6 AND S11
S13	58603	S8/TI
S14	3689940	RECEPTOR? ?
S15	988	S13 AND S14
S16	328	S15 NOT PY>1996
S17	219	RD (unique items)
S18	0	E2
S19	113779	E(W)2
S20	187869	"E2"
S21	290120	S19 OR S20
S22	29	S17 AND S21

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22/3,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

08793091 96312485
A quantitative test to estimate neutralizing antibodies to the hepatitis C virus : **cytofluorimetric assessment of envelope glycoprotein 2 binding to target cells.**
Rosa D; Campagnoli S; Moretto C; Guenzi E; Cousens L; Chin M; Dong C; Weiner AJ; Lau JY; Choo QL; Chien D; Pileri P; Houghton M; Abrignani S
Chiron-Biocine, Immunobiology Research Institute of Siena (IRIS), Italy.
Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (UNITED STATES) Mar 5 1996, 93 (5) p1759-63, ISSN 0027-8424
Journal Code: PV3
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
Hepatitis C virus (HCV) is a major cause of chronic hepatitis. The virus does not replicate efficiently in cell cultures, and it is therefore difficult to assess infection-neutralizing antibodies and to evaluate protective immunity in vitro. To study the binding of the HCV envelope to cell-surface **receptors** , we developed an assay to assess specific binding of recombinant envelope proteins to human cells and neutralization thereof. HCV recombinant envelope proteins expressed in various systems were incubated with human cells, and binding was assessed by flow cytometry using anti-envelope antibodies. Envelope glycoprotein 2 (**E2**) expressed in mammalian cells, but not in yeast or insect cells, binds human cells with high affinity (Kd approximately 10(-8) M). We then assessed antibodies able to neutralize **E2** binding in the sera of both vaccinated and carrier chimpanzees, as well as in the sera of humans infected with various HCV genotypes. Vaccination with recombinant envelope proteins expressed in mammalian cells elicited high titers of neutralizing antibodies that correlated with protection from HCV challenge. HCV infection does not elicit neutralizing antibodies in most chimpanzees and humans, although low titers of neutralizing antibodies were detectable in a minority of infections. The ability to neutralize binding of **E2** derived from the HCV-1 genotype was equally distributed among sera from patients infected with HCV genotypes 1, 2, and 3, demonstrating that binding of **E2** is partly independent of **E2** hypervariable regions. However, a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against the **E2** hypervariable region 1 can partially neutralize binding of **E2** , indicating that at least two neutralizing epitopes, one of which is hypervariable, should exist on the **E2** protein. The neutralization-of-binding assay described will be useful to study protective immunity to HCV infection and for vaccine development.

22/3,AB/6 (Item 1 from file: 266)
DIALOG(R)File 266:FEDRIP

00283688
IDENTIFYING NO.: 1U19AI48216-01 0003 AGENCY CODE: CRISP
Role of CD81 in hepatitis C virus **infection**
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: GEISERT, ELDON E, JR
ADDRESS: UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE MEMPHI 951 COURT AVE MEMPHIS, TN 38163
PERFORMING ORG.: UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE AT MEMPHIS, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
SPONSORING ORG.: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES
FY : 2000
SUMMARY: Hepatitis C is a major health problem within the United States and the world. Re cently, considerable progress was made in understanding the nature of this disea se. Recently considerable progress was made by

identifying CD81 as a putative li gand of the Hepatitis C virus. For the past several years, our laboratory has fo cused on the role of CD81 in the regulation of cell growth. The overall goal of the present proposal is to investigate the molecular associations of CD81 in the liver that may contribute to binding or entry of the hepatitis C virus. We hypo thesize the CD81 is part of a molecular complex which varies between different b ody tissues. By defining components of this complex in the liver and comparing t his to other tissues, we will begin to reveal specific molecular interactions cr itical to the virus interactions with CD81. The present proposal is designed to answer three questions related to hepatitis C infections. 1) What tissues and ce lls within the human body express CD81? 2) Is CD81 part of a molecular complex w ithin the plane of t he membrane, and does the components of this complex change from tissue to tissue? 3) Is it possible to block or alter the interaction of h epatitis C with CD81 by altering cis interactions within the plane of the membra ne or trans interactions with the **E2** protein on the hepatitis C virus. This info rmation will define the potential targets for Hepatitis C. By comparing the cell s expressing CD81 and t he cells capable of the binding the virus, we will use s ubtractive methods to identify potential co-**receptor** molecules on the surface o f the cell. This information can then be used to examine potential allelic varia tion in populations of patients that either spontaneously recover from hepatitis C infection or that are predestined to develop chronic infections. Once we iden tify genetic differences that result in alterations in alterations in the progre ssion of hepatitis C infection or that are predest8ned to develop chronic infect ions. Once we identify genetic difference that result in alterations in the prog ression of hepatitis C infections, we may be able to develop treatment protocols to better treat this disease.

22/3,AB/14 (Item 4 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

00410929
ASSAY TO DETECT HCV RECEPTOR **BINDING**
TEST POUR DETECTER LA FIXATION DU VIRUS DE L'HEPATITE C A SES RECEPTEURS
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
BIOCINE SPA
ABRIGNANI Sergio
Inventor(s):
ABRIGNANI Sergio
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9605513 A1 19960222
Application: WO 95IB692 19950817 (PCT/WO IB9500692)
Priority Application: GB 9416671 19940817
Designated States: AM AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IS JP KE KG KP LK LR LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM UG US UZ VN KE MW SD SZ UG AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 6245

English Abstract
Identification of HCV **receptor** target cells using HCV **receptor** - binding ligands and cell separation by flow cytofluorimetry. HCV **receptor** target cells are employed to conduct assays for HCV **receptor** - binding ligands in order to identify potential HCV vaccine candidates. HCV **receptor** target cells are used to measure antibody neutralisation to monitor vaccine development, as a diagnostic of HCV infection and to develop neutralising antibodies for passive immunisation.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne l'identification des cellules portant des recepteurs cibles par le virus de l'hepatite C en utilisant des ligands se fixant a ces recepteurs et en separant les cellules par cytofluorometrie en flux. On utilise des cellules portant des recepteurs cibles par le virus de l'hepatite C pour effectuer des essais sur des ligands se fixant aux recepteurs en question, afin d'identifier des vaccins potentiels contre le virus de l'hepatite C. On utilise des cellules portant des recepteurs cibles par le virus de l'hepatite C pour mesurer la neutralisation d'anticorps, ce qui permet d'evaluer un vaccin en cours de developpement, comme outil pour diagnostiquer une infection par le virus de l'hepatite C et pour favoriser la formation d'anticorps neutralisants assurant une immunisation passive.

22/3,AB/16 (Item 6 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

00394065
PEPTIDES FOR INDUCING CYTOTOXIC T LYMPHOCYTE RESPONSES TO HEPATITIS C VIRUS
PEPTIDES DESTINES A INDUIRE DES REPONSES DE LYMPHOCYTES T CYTOTOXIQUES CONTRE LE VIRUS DE L'HEPATITE C
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
THE SCRIPPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE
Inventor(s):
CHISARI Francis V
CERNY Andreas
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9525122 A1 19950921
Application: WO 95US3224 19950316 (PCT/WO US9503224)
Priority Application: US 94214650 19940317
Designated States: CA JP MX AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 19827

English Abstract
The present invention is directed to a molecule comprising a polypeptide having substantial homology with a CTL epitope selected from the group consisting of ADLMGYIPLV (Core131-140; SEQ ID NO:1), LLALLSCLTV (Core178-187; SEQ ID NO:2), QLRRHIDLLV (SEQ ID NO:55), LLCPAGHAV (NS31169-1177; SEQ ID NO: 26), KLVALGINAV (NS31406-1415; SEQ ID NO:28), SLMAFTAAV (NS41789-1797; SEQ ID NO:34), LLFNILGGWV (NS41807- 1816; SEQ ID NO:35), and ILDSFDPLV (NS52252-2260); SEQ ID NO:42). Such molecules are used for the treatment and prevention of acute or chronic HCV hepatitis; suitable pharmaceutical compositions and methods using such compositions are disclosed.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne une molecule comprenant un polypeptide presentant une homologie sensible vis-a-vis d'un epitope de lymphocyte T cytotoxique (CTL), selectionne dans le groupe constitue de ADLMGYIPLV (Noyau131-140; SEQ ID NO:1), LLALLSCLTV (Noyau178-187; SEQ ID NO:2), QLRRHIDLLV (SEQ ID NO:55), LLCPAGHAV (NS31169-1177; SEQ ID NO:26), KLVALGINAV (NS31406-1415; SEQ ID NO: 28), SLMAFTAAV (NS41789-1797; SEQ ID NO:34), LLFNILGGWV (NS41807-1816; SEQ ID NO:35), et ILDSFDPLV (NS52252-2260); SEQ ID NO:42). On utilises ces molecules dans le traitement et la prevention de lhepatite VHC aiguee ou chronique; l'invention concerne egalement des compositions pharmaceutiques appropriees ainsi que leurs modes

d'utilisation.

22/3,AB/18 (Item 8 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

00388308
METHOD AND REAGENT FOR INHIBITING HEPATITIS C VIRUS **REPLICATION**
PROCEDE ET REACTIF PERMETTANT D'INHIBER LA REPLICATION DU VIRUS DE L'HEPATITE C
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
Inventor(s):
DRAPER Kenneth G
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9519429 A2-A3 19950720
Application: WO 95US495 19950112 (PCT/WO US9500495)
Priority Application: US 94182968 19940113
Designated States: AU CA JP KR MX AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 13886

English Abstract
An enzymatic RNA molecule which specifically cleaves RNA of a hepatitis C virus.
French Abstract
On decrit un molecule d'ARN enzymatique capable d'effectuer le clivage specifique de l'ARN d'un virus de l'hepatite C.

22/3,AB/21 (Item 11 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

00364922
HEPATITIS C VIRUS **CELL PROPAGATION AND RELATED METHODS**
PROPAGATION DE CELLULES VIRALES DE L'HEPATITE C ET PROCEDES ASSOCIES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA as represented by THE SECRETARY
Inventor(s):
BEACH Michael J
NICHOLS Barbara L
BARDLEY Daniel W
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9425064 A1 19941110
Application: WO 94US4929 19940504 (PCT/WO US9404929)
Priority Application: US 9357530 19930504
Designated States: AU CA JP AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 9892

English Abstract
The invention provides a composition comprising hepatitis C virus in cell culture supernatant medium at a titer of at least 104 genomes per milliliter of cell culture supernatant medium in the absence of components from primate serum or plasma as determined by reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction. The titer can also be from about 105 to about 106 genomes per milliliter of culture medium. A method for propagating hepatitis C virus in cell culture is also provided,

comprising the steps of: (a) contacting a suitable uninfected cell culture with hepatitis C virus; (b) incubating the contacted cell culture in cell culture medium under conditions to permit infection of the culture cells by hepatitis C virus; and (c) propagating hepatitis C virus in the infected culture cells under conditions to produce a virus titer of at least 104 genomes per milliliter culture medium.

French Abstract

Composition contenant le virus de l'hepatite C dans un milieu surnageant de culture cellulaire a un titre d'au moins 104 genomes par millilitre dudit milieu en l'absence de constituants provenant de serum ou de plasma de primate comme cela est determine par l'amplification enzymatique a transcriptase inverse. Le titre peut egalement aller d'environ 105 a environ 106 genomes par millilitre de milieu de culture. Un procede de propagation du virus de l'hepatite C dans une culture cellulaire est egalement decrit. Ledit procede consiste (a) a mettre en contact une culture cellulaire non infectee appropriee avec le virus de l'hepatite C, (b) a faire incuber ladite culture cellulaire dans un milieu de culture cellulaire dans des conditions permettant l'infection des cellules de culture par le virus de l'hepatite C et (c) a propager le virus de l'hepatite C dans les cellules de culture infectee dans des conditions permettant de produire un titre viral d'au moins 104 genomes par millilitre de milieu de culture.

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